

Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Threepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

No. 1714, January 26, 1952

AT HOME TO THE BIRDS

Remarkable story of feathered guests in a Sussex cottage

*Not for many years has a work on natural history aroused such interest and been so widely acclaimed as the new book, **Birds As Individuals**, by Miss Len Howard (Collins, 10s. 6d.). As the title suggests, the theme is that wild birds are as strongly individual as people; and Miss Howard's stories of her feathered friends indicate that they possess qualities of intelligence and character to an even greater degree than scientists and bird-lovers have hitherto believed.*

A CN correspondent who has visited the author in her Sussex home tells us that Miss Howard is a naturalist who has learned to "know" the birds more intimately, perhaps, than anyone since Saint Francis of Assisi or Saint Cuthbert.

For her, the study of wild birds is not carried on in secret from a

well-camouflaged hide. She lives with the birds; her home, aptly named Bird Cottage, might be considered the birds' own property, so much do they use it.

A host of blue and great tits roost each night in cardboard roosting-boxes suspended around the walls of her rooms.

"Please don't ring up after dusk," Miss Howard tells her friends, "because the birds aren't telephone-conscious and they will be frightened by the bell."

Yet when Miss Howard talks on the telephone to her friends, the birds fly into the room to listen. When she is writing about them they often fly on to her typewriter. When she has drawn portraits of the blue tits, they have sometimes flown down and perched on her pen or brush.

COMPLETE TRUST

What is the secret of Miss Howard's astonishing intimacy with birds? Great patience and a deep delight in all wild things have much to do with it; the birds of the neighbourhood long ago learned to recognise her as a provider of food and nesting sites. More than that, they have come to trust her, as a dog believes in a good master.

They know that in the garden of Bird Cottage every effort is made to keep out cats and thoughtless people. Visitors are discouraged, and even those who love birds must obey a warning notice placed on the garden path: Please do not walk on the lawn or step in front of the French windows.

OUT OF HER HAND

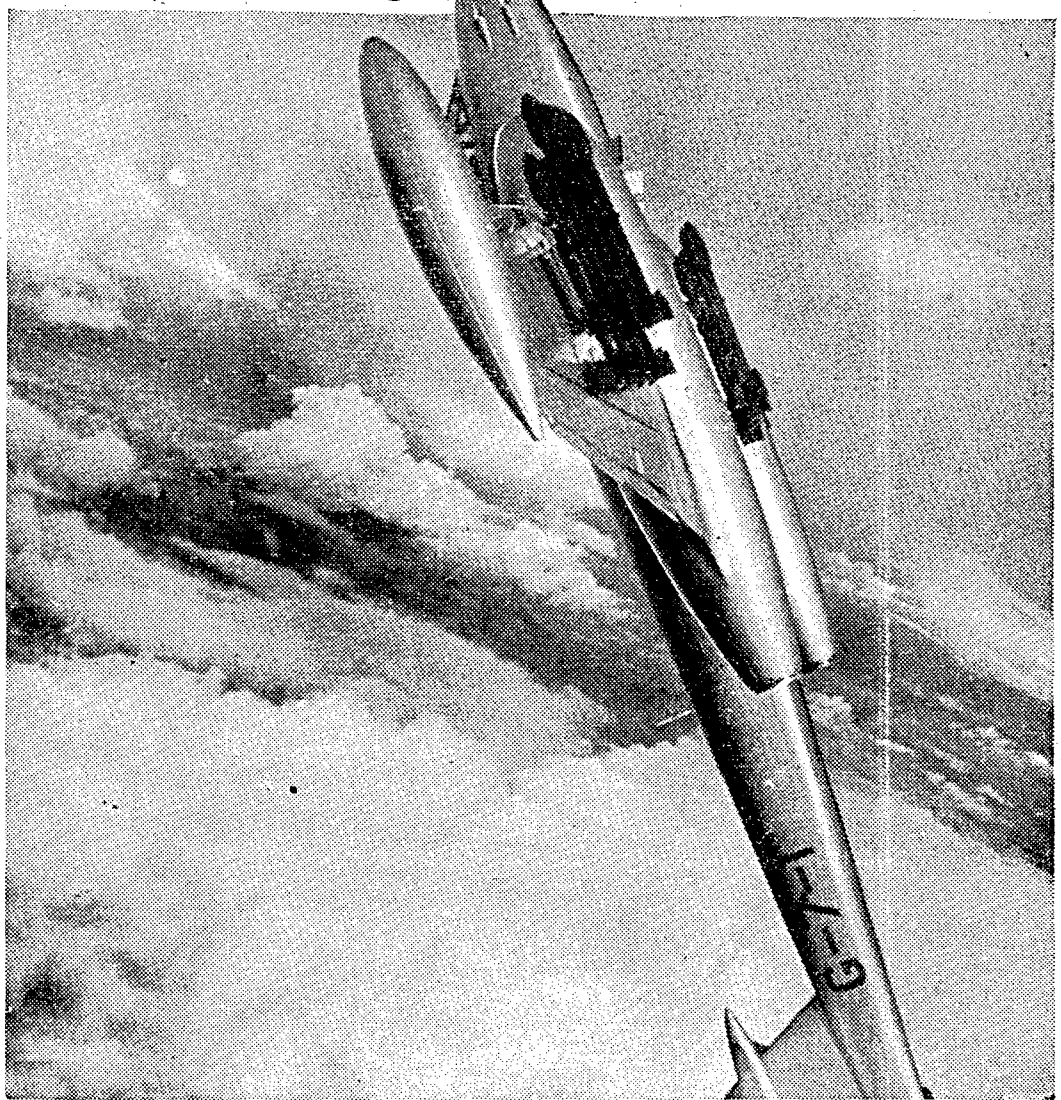
Our correspondent found that a number of great tits kept flying in at the open window and helping themselves to monkey nuts; blackbirds hopped across the floor and ate cheese rind; a robin and blue tits frequently fed from Miss Howard's hand.

Some of the great tits work off surplus energy by pulling open a matchbox, and tearing to bits a toy elephant specially made for them by Miss Howard.

So tame are these wild birds that the blackbird which nests in a neighbouring garden has flown into Bird Cottage and seized a piece of meat Miss Howard was eating—it was half the week's ration—and flown with it to the next-door garden.

No wonder many leading scien-

Cartwheeling above the clouds



A P.V. Meteor twin-jet aircraft at the start of a "Zurabatic" cartwheel, so named after its originator, Squadron Leader Janusz Zurkowski. "It's quite easy to do," he says. Just put the aircraft into a full power climb, then when speed has fallen to the correct level, shut down one engine. This starts the cartwheel. After three-quarters of a turn the other engine is shut down and the Meteor continues the cartwheel until one-and-a-half turns have been made. Then, nose down, the machine begins to spin, but when normal recovery action is taken it can be brought under control again with half a turn. Did you say easy, Squadron Leader?

NEW LOAVES FOR OLD

A machine to recondition stale bread, a most unappetising food, has been invented by a Dutch confectioner. The loaves are passed through an extremely hot oven on a conveyor belt, and then a "priming" machine where, by the use of superheated steam mixed with butter, they are made to taste like new bread.

The invention is likely to be of great service to ships at sea.

OFF THE RATION

A housewife at Wick, Caithness, had a shock the other day; a large chunk of hot beef came crashing through the skylight of her bedroom.

The theory is that it was dropped by a seagull which had stolen it from a soup pot.

NO ORDINARY PIG

From the Auckland Islands, far south of New Zealand, a pig recently travelled 1000 miles to the Auckland Zoo.

It is no ordinary pig, for it is a descendant of pigs liberated in the Auckland Islands in 1807 by enterprising whaling-ship captains.

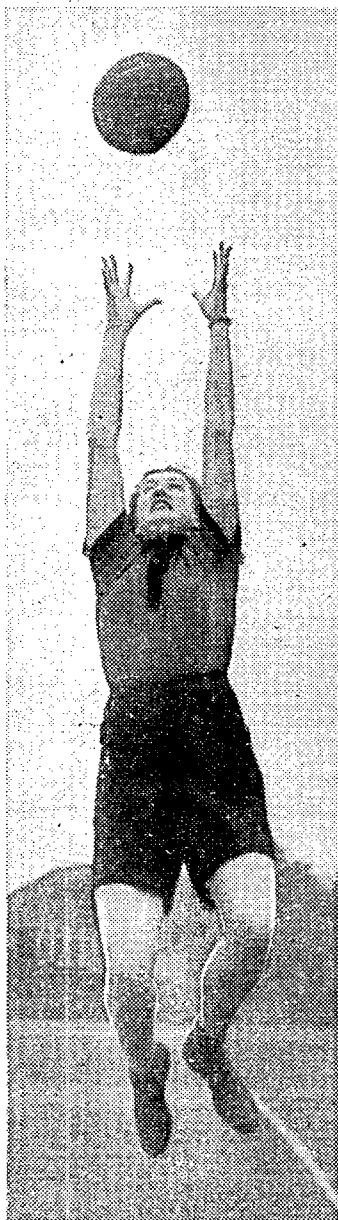
They hoped to found a colony that would supply ships with fresh provisions, but this has long since vanished, and only a few wild pigs remain.

One little wild pig was taken to New Zealand some years ago and given a home at Ruakura Animal Research Station so that farm scientists could study the differences between present-day pedigree pigs and the pigs of 150 years ago. Now it has grown into a big wild boar and will live out its old age in the zoo.

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Upward stretch



Jean Andrews, a new recruit at the W.R.A.C. depot, New Malden, Surrey, is no novice when it comes to netball.

GERMANY'S FUTURE

By the C N Diplomatic Correspondent

GERMANY is standing at the cross roads, wondering which direction to follow. At her side, advising her and trying to guide her, are the Western nations. Statesmen and diplomats are now in the midst of making fateful decisions.

Problem Number One, overshadowing all others, is the contribution Germany should make to a European defence force. Until this is satisfactorily solved, the Germans may find it difficult to map out their future development.

They are well aware of the doubts the other countries have in permitting their nation to maintain armed forces. Plans to arrange this have been made, remade, revised, and revised again.

The present plan has still to be agreed by the Atlantic Council.

Some of the Western nations fear that Germany might use her new force not merely as part of the combined defence scheme for free Europe but as the nucleus for a powerful national army such as Hitler created.

Certainly Dr. Adenauer, the Chancellor of Western Germany, would not think of such a development.

"But who knows what might happen if another government were elected in Germany," say some of the statesmen of other countries.

FRENCH CONCERN

The French are particularly concerned, even though they have taken a big part in preparing the plans for including Germany in a European defence force—plans to which, in principle, all the countries have consented.

What does Germany feel about all this concern over her development and her future behaviour?

Her Western Federal Governments are willing to raise a defence force, but looking into the costs recently they were amazed at the expense of maintaining a modern army.

Some significant sections of the people are against the attempt. But always they are faced with the logical argument that if they want to be equal partners in a free community of the European nations they must also take an

active share in keeping it secure.

Then, ever present in the mind of all Germans, is Problem Number Two: How can the two separated parts of their country be re-united—the Western Republic with the Eastern Zone, at present under Soviet domination?

For Germans this problem is the most bitter and disturbing. The Soviet-controlled Government of the Eastern Zone are exploiting this deep urge for the two parts to be unified, and demand it on lines laid down by the Communists. They have rejected the Western proposals for a reunion after international supervision to ensure that combined elections for all Germany were free.

GERMANY'S OBLIGATIONS

Problem Number Three concerns the Federal Republic's obligations and rights as a duly accepted member of the free community of the West.

German Ministers have been criticised by their political opponents over the establishment of some of the duties and privileges in international affairs, commerce, trade, and industry. On the whole, however, this side of Germany's rehabilitation following the World War is working out very well.

So the first step at any rate toward making a European community with all the nations in harmony has been taken, Germany being included on terms to ensure that the other countries trusted her. But even now the process to completing the scheme will be difficult, and may even take years.

Perhaps by about 1955 we shall see a Council of European Ministers taking decisions on behalf of all their countries.

If that happens, Germany will have become a corner stone in a new world group of countries—if not a close-knit federation of Europe's States, then a confederation similar to that which binds the British Commonwealth.

Meeting of exiles

On Wednesday this week, writes the C N Diplomatic Correspondent, 100 exiles from behind the Iron Curtain assemble at the Royal Albert Hall in London for a rally which will bring them new hope and determination. Perhaps never before in history has there been quite such a distinguished assembly of men cut off from their homes and families and banished from their countries.

They include Mr. Mikołajczyk, at one time Prime Minister of Poland, former foreign Ministers of Rumania, democratic leaders expelled from Bulgaria, Albania, and Czechoslovakia by the satellite Communist governments which have taken over those countries,

Prize holiday



Rosemary Utting, of Sutton, Surrey, winner of a competition organised by the United Nations Council of Education in World Citizenship. The prize is a 10-day trip by air to America.

and ex-ambassadors, consuls, and other civil servants who stood out against the domination of their country by an alien power.

Others among the exiles are professors from some of the best-known universities in Europe—lawyers, doctors, and writers.

SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE

All of them are examples of the way the Sovietised governments ruthlessly get rid of any people who might keep in being in their countries a liberal way of life.

But this rally in London, and the conference which has preceded it, proves that the flame of independence is still very much alive.

The aim of the European Movement, which has organised these meetings, is to persuade Marshal Stalin to permit peace and freedom to return to the dominated countries behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. Churchill, Mr. Clement Davies, the Liberal Leader, and prominent members of the British Labour Party are all firm supporters of the movement, which some of them helped to found.

It is hoped that the voices of the exiled leaders will be heard by radio listeners in their own countries, giving assurance that freedom will one day come to them again.

News from Everywhere

TEETHING TROUBLES

An 87-year-old man has just cut the seventh tooth in his third set at Winchester, Virginia.

From February 2 to March 16 an exhibition of French drawings will be on view in the Arts Council gallery, St. James's Square, London.

The first British electric typewriter will be on show at the Ideal Office Exhibition in Birmingham next month.

Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, has presented to London Boy Scouts a silver casket given to B.P. by the citizens of Mafeking to commemorate the siege of the town.

BRAVE DEEDS

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution gave rewards for the rescue of 406 lives in 1951. Boy Scouts were responsible for saving 43 lives last year.

Two-and-a-half inches of rain fell in 20 minutes during a cloudburst over Bindura, Southern Rhodesia.

Twenty-five countries last year imported the record figure of 9000 radio-active isotopes made at Harwell for use in hospitals, medical research, and the making of certain products.

Coal from India was used for the first time in Scottish homes recently, when domestic users on Clydeside were included in a distribution of more than 9000 tons.

PRECIOUS SALVAGE

Sheffield Corporation Public Cleansing Department expects to raise £114,000 by salvage during this year—£36,000 of it from waste-paper.

The basic value of research scholarships for students from Commonwealth countries, given by the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, is to be increased from £350 to £450 a year.

An appeal for £20,000 has been launched to remedy damage to Ely Cathedral caused by death watch beetles.

The Tower of London is to be opened again to the public on Sunday afternoons from May 1 to September 30

BITTERSWEET

Half a ton of Blackpool Rock confiscated from sweet rationing offenders last summer was shared among 430 children evacuated from the Suez Canal zone at a party at Blackpool.

The British Schools Exploring Society's expedition to British Columbia, planned for this year, has been put off until 1953 because of shortage of funds. A return visit to central Iceland is being made this year.

Professor Piccard, who has made several deep-sea descents, hopes to make a 9000-foot descent in the Mediterranean off Naples this year.

A fossilised jawbone found in the cliffs at Mundesley, Norfolk, has been identified as that of a giant horse, possibly of the interglacial age.

A pet monkey which escaped and perched on the roof of a house in Tooting for two days was captured by two R.S.P.C.A. inspectors after they had spent two hours on the rooftops.

BOOK FROM THE QUEEN

Beryl Elding, daughter of a former Norfolk nurseryman, has won the Queen's book prize for the girl who gave most service to King's Lynn High School last year.

New Post Office greetings telegrams carry a design showing how the telegram delivery service has been speeded up through the years—first on horseback, then by coach and horses, and now by the familiar motor-cycle messenger.

A pennant bearing the Finchley Borough arms will be given to children who pass cycling safety tests organised by the Council.

Britain, with a car for every 21 people, has more cars per head than any other European country. France is second with a car for every 28 people.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT

When Parliament reassembles next week (on January 29) one of the most important subjects for discussion will be Mr. Churchill's mission to the American continent.

Our M.P.s will want particularly to hear about these key-points in the Transatlantic talks:

STEEL. One of Britain's most worrying shortages, this was dealt with sympathetically by America in a way which will affect the policy decisions of our Cabinet.

DEFENCE BASES. Under common defence measure the U.S. has the use of bases in Britain. Complete agreement was recorded on the use of these bases in an emergency.

MIDDLE EAST. To help to promote the peaceful development of these areas, about which there has been so much anxiety, it was agreed to set up an allied Middle East Command.

FAR EAST. Britain and America now know they are in broad harmony over their policies in this vast area where Communist aggression has been the worst problem.

EUROPE. Both Governments promised full support for the European defence community, in which Germany would be an equal partner.

Other talks ranged from raw materials to the future of the new British and new American rifles.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Truman said jointly:

"We are resolved to build an Atlantic community, not only for immediate defence but for enduring progress."

All in all, the leaders of the two biggest powers on either side of the Atlantic made it clear that Anglo-American understanding of mutual problems is stronger than ever.

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The Children's Newspaper, January 26, 1952

KING'S SCOUTS IN SCOTLAND

For the first time since the award of Royal Certificates to King's Scouts was introduced in 1947 a presentation has taken place in Scotland—in the Lower Banqueting Hall, of Edinburgh Castle on Saturday, January 19. It was attended by nearly 100 King's Scouts from all over Britain.

To be a King's Scout is a rare honour. He is a young man who, thoroughly trained in Scoutcraft, places that training at the service of the community. He is required to be a first-class Scout and hold three special badges demanding proficiency at open-air activities such as forestry, pioneering, tracking, and camping.

In addition, a King's Scout must hold the ambulance badge, and three other public service badges, such as fireman, pathfinder, public health, interpreter, and rescuer.

The Royal Certificate bears this greeting from the King: As a King's Scout you have prepared yourself for service to God and your fellow men and have shown yourself a worthy member of the great Scout brotherhood. I wish you God-speed on your journey through life; may it prove for you a joyous adventure.

LAUNCHED FROM AFAR

A launching by remote control was performed recently when the 8000-ton cargo ship Jalapushpa was sent down the slips into the Bay of Bengal from the Vizagapatnam shipyard.

By the pressing of a button in an office in Bombay, which is on the opposite seaboard, 650 miles away, a coconut was broken over the ship's bows. Then rice was sprinkled, and as the ship raced down the slipways flowers were showered down on her.

STEAMING THEM OFF

Aircraft carriers of the Royal Navy may soon be fitted with a new type of catapult. Operated by high-pressure steam from the ship's boilers, the catapult can launch the heaviest naval aircraft.

In principle, the catapult consists of a piston inside a long slotted cylinder. The aircraft is attached by a hook to the piston, which is then driven at considerable speed along the cylinder by enormous steam pressure.

Trials with piloted aircraft from H.M.S. Perseus—the first carrier to be fitted with this device—began in July last year.

The new gear launches aircraft much faster than earlier devices. It heralds a time when it will no longer be necessary for carriers to head into the wind to launch their aircraft.

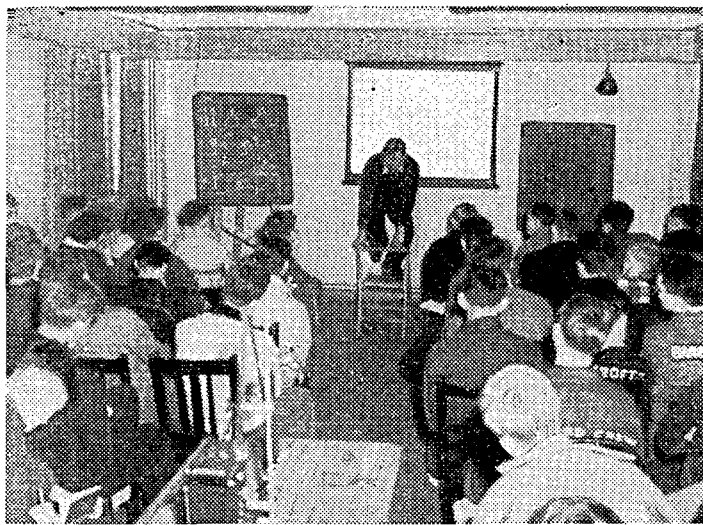
OLD LONDON WALL

Craftsmen and masons of the Ministry of Works are busy cleaning and repairing the magnificent stretch of London Wall which has been recently excavated.

This portion runs for about 150 yards and stands some 70 feet high. The lower part, built to safeguard Roman Londinium in the first century A.D., is made of Kentish ragstone and big blocks, and is in good condition although buried so long. The higher, medieval bricks are now dark and mellowed with age. Where stones are missing they have been replaced by others from old buildings, which include the Tower's Jewel House and Whitehall Palace.

PLEASE SAVE IT

Each one of us can help the nation in a small way by saving our waste-paper, cartons, cardboard boxes, and the like. All these can be used by the mills, and thus avoid the need for spending so many dollars on wood pulp.



Class with a difference

These schoolboy athletes gave up part of their holidays to take a course at the London University sports ground, Motspur Park, where, under expert tuition, they were taught the correct way to run, jump, and throw. Here, Geoff Dyson, chief coach of the A.A.A., is lecturing on hurdling.

OXFORD WRITES TO MOSCOW

When the Cultural Attaché to the Russian Embassy visits Oxford on February 17 for a meeting of the Oxford University Society for Cultural Relations between the peoples of the British Commonwealth and Soviet Russia, he will be given a document which has been prepared by Oxford undergraduates telling of the way of life of students in this country.

He will be asked to pass on the information to students in Moscow, and it is hoped that Moscow students will reply, describing their activities.

The Society, which is non-political, has among its members Professor C. L. Wrenn, Professor of Anglo-Saxon, and Dr. Janet Vaughan, Principal of Somerville College.

COLOURED GLASS FABRIC

All sorts of fabrics can be made of glass which has been drawn out into fibre form, thinner than a human hair, and then treated like other cloth materials.

Glass fabric is tough, non-absorbent, and fireproof. Hitherto one of its chief disadvantages has been that it is very difficult to dye or colour.

Now a new process of first coating the fibres with a special resin and then dyeing makes it possible to produce glass cloth in bright colours which stay bright. The finished material has an appearance and texture very similar to that of coloured silk.

MOST POPULAR BOOK IN JAPAN

The Japanese people are great readers—99 per cent of them are literate—and their favourite book seems to be the New Testament.

Last year more than 671,000 copies were sold in Japan, compared with 250,000 of the next best-seller, Boyhood, by Isoko Hatano.

The Japan Bible Society hope to sell one million New Testaments this year.

KING OF BEASTS IN THE WILDS

The lion is misunderstood. He is not, as many think, a ravening beast of prey who kills for love of it; he kills only to eat. Frequently he will walk quite close to smaller game who, knowing that he is not hunting, do not even bother to stop grazing. If he were, they would neither see, hear, nor smell him until too late.

Nor is the lion's life any bed of roses. A treacherous puff of wind can rob him of his meal at the end of a long, difficult stalk. Mistiming of his final spring may mean serious injury to him. And he is often hunted by man.

Read these and many other surprising facts in *Lions At Home*, an interesting and educative feature in *World Digest* for February. On sale now. 1s. 3d.

RIFT IN THE ROCK

As a result of severe battering during a recent storm a split has appeared in Fastnet Rock, which lies off the south coast of Eire and is regularly mentioned in the weather bulletins.

As far back as 1852 a rift was first reported in Fastnet, and in consequence the old lighthouse was knocked down. When the present lighthouse was built the engineers were careful to place it on the safe side of the rock and sink the foundations much deeper than is usual.

All that is threatened at the moment are the landing derricks, which may be destroyed if the split widens.

ICE SUBSTITUTE

Artificial ice—not ice made by artificial means, but a chemical substitute for ice—has been developed for food preserving and similar applications.

The great advantage this artificial ice has over real ice is that it does not require refrigeration to keep it from melting. It is, in fact, not like ice at all in appearance, and is available in either tablet or liquid form.

BUSES RUNNING ON RAILS

German railways have been experimenting with buses which can run either on the road or railway lines.

The vehicles used are quite ordinary passenger buses. For rail journeys they are driven onto a ramp so that a two-wheeled bogie truck can be pushed underneath and locked in place to support the front of the bus. The rear wheels rest on the rails and supply the driving power.

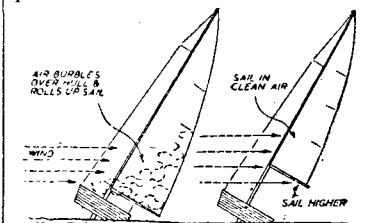
These buses have recorded speeds of up to 50 m.p.h. on rails. If all the tests are successful they will be used to replace small local trains in certain areas, and open up new routes to country districts.

Passengers may start their journey in a rail coach which leaves the track somewhere en route and continues its journey by road!

SAILS ARE GOING HIGHER

As anyone who has sailed a model yacht will know, on a windy day the boat heels over and the sail at times drags in the water. This means loss of speed, as well as getting the sails wet.

Now, although a sail dragging in the water is bad, even worse is the disturbed air flowing over the sails in this attitude. The first diagram shows how, when a yacht heels over, the bottom of the sail is actually below the level of the hull. The wind rolls over the hull onto the sail and loses much of its power.



If the sail is raised, as in the second diagram, the full pressure of the wind is always used, even when the yacht is heeled right over. The bottom of the sail does not reach a position where it is shielded by the hull.

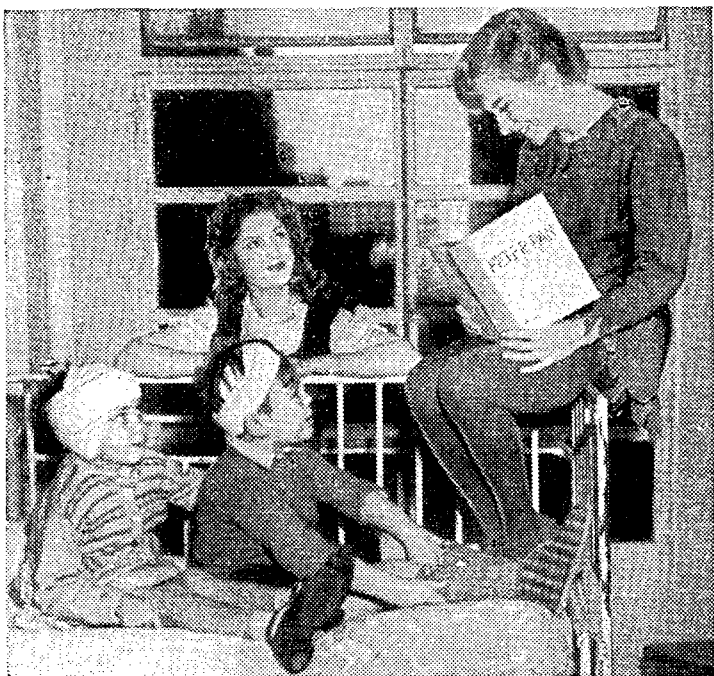
Watch for this feature on modern racing yachts, and notice how in many cases sails are going higher and higher up the mast. You could try it on your model yacht, too.

POST OFFICE FOR TRISTAN

For the first time since it passed into British hands during the Napoleonic Wars, the British Dependency of Tristan da Cunha, "the loneliest island in the world," is to have its own postal service.

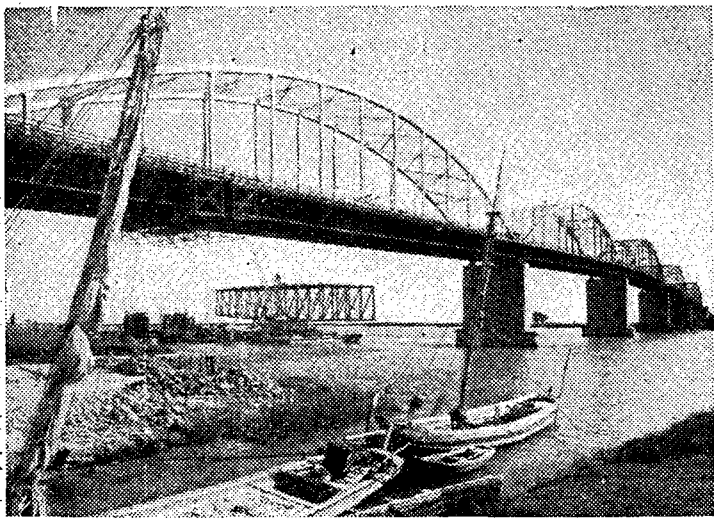
Formerly the islanders were unable to pre-pay their correspondence except with British stamps purchased from vessels which occasionally called. Now a corner of the Administrator's bungalow is to be set apart for postal business.

For the time being the island will not have its own stamps, but will use those of nearby St. Helena, over-printed with the words TRISTAN DA CUNHA.



Peter Pan in hospital

Young patients at the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, London, were delighted when this year's Peter Pan (Joan Greenwood) and Wendy (Shirley Lorimer) paid a visit to them and read Sir James Barrie's play, which the author bequeathed to this hospital.



The 1000-day bridge

The steelwork of this fine bridge across the River Tagus, 12½ miles upstream from Lisbon, was supplied by the Middlesbrough firm of Dorman Long and Co. A thousand days were allowed for its construction, and it was completed in the time at a cost of about £1,500,000.

SCIENTISTS OF THE SPORTS GROUND

Cultivation of weeds seems a strange kind of horticulture. Yet this is exactly what scientist R. B. Dawson and his staff are doing on an estate at Airedale, Yorkshire; in fact, they tend hundreds of plots sown with weeds.

They study weeds so that ways can be found to deal with them when they menace bowling greens or football fields or golf courses. Their work means better playing conditions for outdoor sports.

This scientific research into

greenkeeping problems was originally started 22 years ago by British golf clubs, but today many other games played on turf benefit from the experiments.

The station, officially called Sports Turf Research Institute, is now supported by the Football Association, the Rugby Football Union, the Lawn Tennis Association, and various other sports organisations.

The experimental plots and laboratories are on the St. Ives estate, near Bingley; and Director R. B. Dawson, who went there in 1929 from the Rothamsted Experimental Station, has a team composed of chemists, botanists, groundsmen, and office staff. Six advisory officers are also employed to visit sports grounds and give advice on keeping turf in first-class condition.

Among the most important discoveries at St. Ives is a suitable substitute for bowling-green turves. A much cheaper type of grass from New Zealand can be used, and the same variety also makes fine lawns. After many experiments the botanists and chemists have also perfected a method of destroying leather-jackets, one of the worst enemies of groundsmen.

Still more remarkable experiments are now being made to devise a reliable method of preventing sports grounds from becoming hard and dangerous in frosty weather.

One plan is to bury electric cables in the earth and pass low tension current through these. Though the cost of the installation is fairly high, several clubs are thinking of adopting the scheme.

NEW SNOW-PLOUGH

The latest snow-plough built for the Canadian Pacific Railway has the conventional rotary plough in front, but in addition a series of jets which spray out hot water and so melt, as well as clear, the snow from the track.

Instead of throwing the snow to one side, too, this new plough scoops it up into a tank where it is melted down and discharged as water.

In the Air

By the C N Flying Correspondent

New Sabre

THE latest version of the North American F-86 Sabre fighter—still the official holder of the world's speed record at 670 m.p.h.—will be larger than the model currently flying with the U.S.A.F. in this country.

An interesting feature of the new Sabre, the F-86H, is the "flying" tailplane which gives the pilot improved control at super-sonic speeds. When he moves the control column the whole tailplane changes its incidence, instead of just the elevators.

Airport Walkie-Talkie

EXTENSIVE use of tiny walkie-talkie radio sets is being made at London Airport and Northolt.

Engineers sent to inspect dispersed aircraft use the sets as portable telephones to call for spare parts. They can also inform the Control Tower when a plane is ready to embark passengers.

These units, about the size of a shoe box, can be strapped on the back. Many are being sent to overseas airports.

Flower-Lift

SOME of the freshest-looking flowers in Sydney florists' shops nowadays are grown in Mildura, Victoria—over 500 miles away.

The flowers, which include poppies and snapdragons, are cut at Mildura, packed tightly into special crates, and flown to Sydney, where they can be bought the following day.

This flower-lift lasts five days a week. Well over 25 tons were carried during the 1951 season.

A cargo of English cut flowers has been flown across the Atlantic to Canada to discover whether the blooms travel well enough to start an export trade.

Global Comets

By 1955 six airlines will be flying Comets in jet services that will encircle the earth.

B.O.A.C. will open the vast global network next April, when the first of their Series 1 Comets starts a passenger service to Cairo and Johannesburg. Later, this route will be extended from Cairo, through India and Pakistan to Singapore and Australia.

At the end of the year two Comets of Canadian Pacific Airlines, based at Sydney, will link Australia with New Zealand and Honolulu. At Honolulu yet another Comet service, run by British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines, will link with Canada and the U.S.A. On the final leg there will be Series 2 Comets—the long-range version—with special Avon jets—connecting Britain with the United States.

A second Transatlantic Comet service is to be flown from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, London, and Paris by Panair do Brasil.

The Middle and Far East will be served by four Comet services: B.O.A.C.; Air France; Union Aeronautique de Transport (a French charter company); and Panair do Brasil, who will run extended routes to Istanbul and Beirut.

HOW JUPITER'S 12th MOON WAS FOUND

By the C N Astronomer

THE great planet Jupiter is now sinking into the south-west sky of an evening, and not much longer shall we see his radiance adorning that region.

On the evening of January 31 he will appear a little below the crescent Moon, thus composing an impressive celestial picture. His brilliance is, however, diminishing, for Jupiter is rapidly receding to very far beyond the Sun. At present he is about 488 million miles distant from us, but in a month's time this will have extended to 530 million miles. After that he will be seen for only a short period after sunset.

This last apparition of Jupiter in 1915 has been historic, because it has been definitely settled that he has yet one more satellite. This raises the total number of known moons possessed by him to 12, so

Barnard in 1892. It is actually much nearer to Jupiter than Io, the Satellite I, and averages only 112,600 miles as compared with Io's 261,800 miles.

Then in December 1904, Perrine at the same Lick Observatory discovered Satellite VI, which was below 14th magnitude and at the immense distance from Jupiter of 7,120,000 miles. It was so small as to be probably no more than 100 miles in diameter.

Satellite VII was discovered in January 1905, also by Perrine at Lick Observatory. This one averages 7,300,000 miles from Jupiter, and is probably only between 40 and 50 miles in diameter.

GREENWICH DISCOVERY

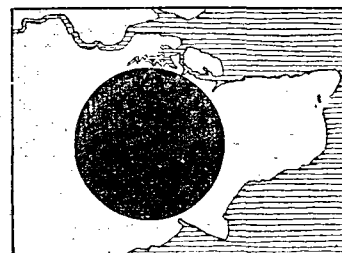
The discovery of Satellite VIII was made at Greenwich Observatory by Melotte, in February 1908. It averaged 14,600,000 miles from Jupiter.

Then followed the discovery of Satellite IX by Nicholson at Mount Wilson Observatory in 1914, with the 100-inch telescope.

In July 1938 two more very faint Jovian moons were discovered with this great telescope. These were also found by Nicholson, who saw them on photographic plates among myriads of stellar objects. They were of only 19th magnitude, and estimated to be no more than 30 miles in diameter. The one discovered on July 6, 1938, became known as Satellite X, and the other found on July 30 became Satellite XI.

The recently-found Satellite XII was also discovered by Nicholson on a photographic plate. It appeared as a very faint object of 19th magnitude, similar to Satellite X, and owing to its position relative to Jupiter there remained some doubt as to whether it was not actually Satellite X.

However, this tiny moon was eventually found, and there could be no question that the object first seen in October last was yet another of Jupiter's "captures." For all these relatively small and far-distant moons are totally different in character and in their orbits to his four great Galilean moons, which were once part of Jupiter himself. G. F. M.



Satellite XII of Jupiter compared with south-east England

the recently-discovered one will be known as Satellite XII.

Unlike the satellites credited to all other planets, those of Jupiter are not known by name. The first four of his Galilean moons (so called because they were first seen by Galileo in 1610) had the names, Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto given them, but astronomers now find it more convenient to use Roman numerals for them.

Their changing positions relative to one another, their eclipses and occultations by Jupiter's great sphere, and their transits with the transits of their shadows across it, all provide most interesting and valuable data when seen through an astronomical telescope.

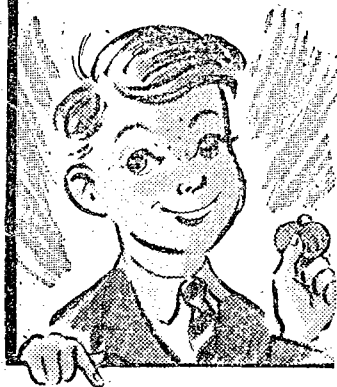
The Roman numeral method of nomenclature was continued when Jupiter's first small Satellite V was discovered at Lick Observatory by

ALL EYES ON THE GULL

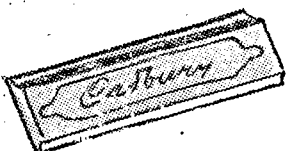
A stuffed gull is the centre of interest as the lecturer answers questions at the end of a Saturday morning nature study class for young Glasgow naturalists. This experiment in education, known as the Schools' Museum Service, is one in which the Art Gallery and Education Committees co-operate. It was begun ten years ago, and has proved highly successful.



Please, I want Cadburys!



He wants Cadburys Milk Chocolate, and he's right. It's the milk chocolate with the lovely creamy taste. And Cadburys make bars at the price a boy can pay. No wonder people are always saying 'Please, I want Cadburys!'



The Children's Newspaper, January 26, 1952



Out for a ride on a "walking" unicycle

Where there's a wheel...

EVERY keen cyclist will admire the enthusiasm of an American family who are not content with the conventional bicycles that can be bought in a shop, but spend their spare time building and riding the most surprising freaks.

Some of the machines are not even bicycles, for they may have one wheel or several—or even legs! And they may be constructed from the most unlikely collection of oddments.

Charles Steinlauf, the owner of a car-repair service in Chicago, has had a passion for bicycles since the age of seven. So had his three brothers—Joe, a tyre-dealer; Maurice, a bicycle merchant; and Dave, who runs a petrol station.



Tired? Well why not take a rest on this two-wheeled bed?



Riding High—Mr. Steinlauf and his daughter take a lofty view of their cycling



The ends of an old bedstead form the frames of the "bed-o-bikes," which only expert cyclists would attempt to ride

IF citizens of Chicago meet a large wheel with a man inside merrily rolling along the main roads, they can be sure it is one of the Steinlaufs enjoying himself on a completely original contraption. It is just one of the numerous trick bicycles they have created.

Charles is the leading cycle expert of the four Steinlaufs. Not long ago he salvaged the end of a discarded brass bed, welded it to form the frame of a bicycle, put wheels and a saddle on it, and rode it along Chicago's famous Lake Shore Drive, to the amusement of thousands of passers-by.

He also built a "uniwheel," 7½ feet in diameter, inside which are three smaller wheels that roll along the inner part of the big wheel. And he can drive this mechanical monstrosity at 20 m.p.h.

WHEN Charles goes out on one of his high machines someone must accompany him in case

he wants to dismount. As a matter of fact, dismounting from Steinlauf freaks is usually more difficult than riding them!

The Uniwheel is a model of simplicity compared, for instance, with the sewing-machine bike, another creation by Charles. Mrs. Steinlauf, who shares the fun of riding the oddities, sent her sewing-machine to the workshop of her husband to be repaired. And that was the last she ever saw of it in its original form.

Now it is a sewing-machine with wheels and saddles. It has a high saddle for the rider and a seat for Mrs. Steinlauf to sit on and sew, as well as front and rear seats for the two Steinlauf youngsters. Mrs. Steinlauf can get on with her sewing while the rest of the family are merrily pedalling along!

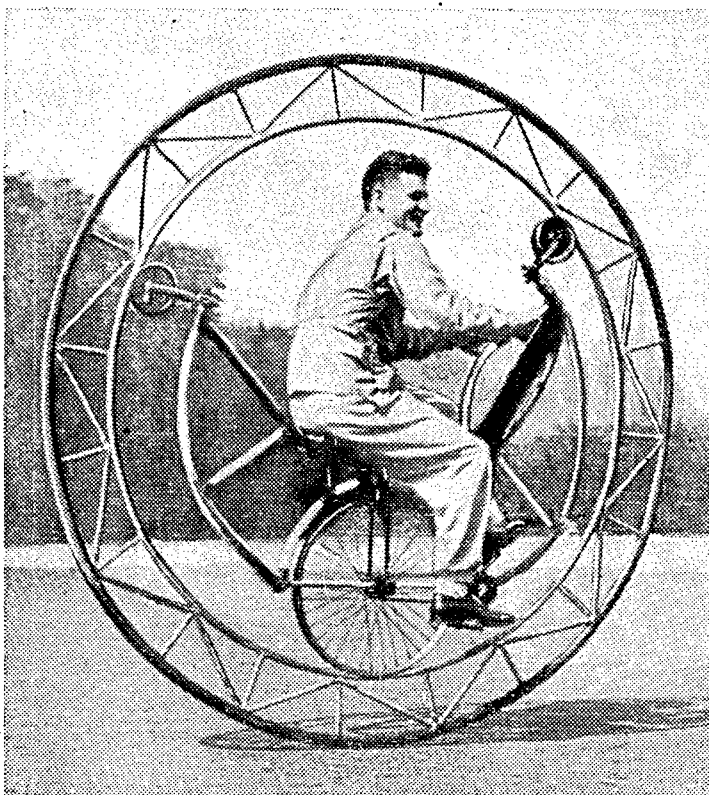
THERE are a couple of ancient "nine-footers" in Charles's workshop. They were popular at the end of the last century, and

now the Steinlaufs have given a new life to the old idea. Charles even made one of these high monsters for his little daughter—and she rides it, too.

One of the most curious of all the Steinlauf bikes is the walking one. Instead of a wheel a robot is used in the form of two human legs. As this curious contraption is pedalled, the dummy legs move with jerky steps. It is rather difficult to balance the walking bike, but to Charles difficulties only mean an additional "kick" out of his creations.

Charles's three brothers run him pretty close in the hobby of making and riding queer bikes. The four often go out together on their quartocycle, which is modestly described as "the most amazing ride-sharing invention of the century."

We trust any readers trying to emulate the Steinlaufs will not test such freak machines on our overcrowded British roads.



Mr. Steinlauf is here seen riding the huge uniwheel which he built for himself. Only he knows how it is steered!



Family Outing—Mrs. Steinlauf continues with her sewing when some of the family go for a ride

KEEPING FIT IN WINTER

13. Fitness and study

With few exceptions, famous men owe their success to abundant physical energy, without which their drive, will-power, brains, and ambition would have faded.

For that reason they allocate parts of their lives to golf, tennis, swimming, country walks, gardening—anything that takes them into the open air.

Yet how often is the cry heard, "I have to study for my exams; I have no time for anything else."

The brain cannot function efficiently with an impure blood stream. It is the oxygen in the air that purifies the blood. Constant study necessitates tip-top physical fitness.

Fitness is not only physical—it is mental, too. But when you are physically "on top of the world," worries and fears shrink to their true proportion.

When studying, avoid eye-strain and do not sit with shoulders slouched, back bent, and chest cramped.

V. S.

Children's Newspaper

John Carpenter House
Whitefriars · London · EC4

JANUARY 26 1952

SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE

BRITISH youth is still as eager for adventure as it was in the days of Drake and Raleigh; that brave pioneering spirit which made this nation great still burns as brightly in their hearts.

In a recent letter to The Times, the Executive Director of the Outward Bound Trust, Mr. J. N. W. Gwynne, stated his belief that the Trust's successes with young people are often due to making demands on them which require some self-sacrifice and the spirit of adventure. When a rally of the Trust's old boys at Birmingham was asked to help a boys' club to organise adventurous weekend activities "the response was overwhelming."

This enthusiasm for adventure was also illustrated not long ago by 54 Scouts who spent a night in Arctic tents in a blizzard high in the Welsh mountains. All around them was nine inches of snow on the ice; but this did not prevent their scientifically recording the conditions by signalling at intervals from tent to tent the inside and outside temperatures.

Our young people do not want to be grandmothers. If they are challenged to do something requiring endurance and courage, or, more plainly, "guts," we can be sure that they will always respond.



Under the Editor's Table

PETER PUCK
WANTS TO
KNOW

If Leap Year
has an early
Spring

Australia has money to burn.
But expects to keep the Ashes.

In times of emergency we should
all keep cool heads. And avoid
cold feet.

BILLY BEETLE



The Editor's Table

THAT HAT

AMERICANS were puzzled by Mr. Churchill's hat—a square bowler almost like a "topper." They have dubbed it a Pickwickian hat, a sawn-off stovepipe hat, a high-crowned homburg, a flat-crowned derby (pronounced durby) and a billy-cock.

The correct name is a prosaic one, alas. The CN is informed by Battersbys, the London hat manufacturers, that it is merely a "felt square-crown." It was in vogue when Mr. Churchill was a young man, and he has worn one from time to time ever since.

To ignore the changing whims of fashion, whether in hats or ideas, is the mark of a philosopher—and of a brave man!

Writing history with a spade

FOR the past seven years, volunteers have been digging up the history of Durovernum, Roman Canterbury, and a report of their discoveries was recently made to the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.

Before the war much less was known of Durovernum; for many centuries it had been built over. But the disastrous bombing did have one good effect, in enabling excavation to be carried out at the Roman level.

The treasure-seekers have won a wealth of information about Durovernum. They have found that its biggest building was a huge theatre; and also that Watling Street cannot be Roman, for it cuts across the site of the theatre.

These zealous diggers have done fine work for us all, revealing the history of our land with their spades.

JUST AN IDEA

As Thomas Hughes wrote: Blessed is the man who has the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts.

At the sign of the Welcome Snail

A FRENCH restaurant proprietor who has lived in England for 65 years and introduced many Britons to the subtle delights of eating snails and frogs' legs, has been honoured by his own country.

M. Georges Gaudin has been made a Chevalier de l'Etoile Noire, a high honour; not, of course, as a salesman of frogs and snails, but for demonstrating, during his many years in this country, the French genius for what has been called the Art of Living.

His restaurant in London is aptly named L'Escargot Bien-venu, The Welcome Snail.

Travelling Companions



When four-year-old Lorraine Debresse returned by air to Nairobi after a visit to her grandmother in England she took with her a Teddy Bear nearly as big as herself.

Don't look now, but . . .

AN American was driving through Providence, Rhode Island, when he saw a driverless car closely following his own car. There "it" was, reflected in his driving mirror!

For a mile-and-a-half he drove on, telling himself, doubtless, that it was an illusion; that he had been overworking; that he needed a complete rest, and must see his doctor at once.

It was quite a time before he could summon up courage to look in the driving mirror again. And when he did, the car was still there; almost touching.

Deciding it was not safe to drive another yard, he got out—and found a driverless car hooked onto his back bumpers. Unwittingly he had towed it away from the parking place!

COLDS

When a Cold grows inveterate in England, you may reckon it the Beginning of a mortal Distemper, especially to Strangers; you must beware therefore how you neglect a Cold.

Henri Misson, 1719

ACTING THE GOAT

THE regimental goat of the Welch Regiment is tired of being in Korea, it is reported, and expresses his fed-upness by being bad-tempered.

The Chaplain of the Commonwealth Division recently visited Taffy to ask what had happened to that good sweet-tempered goat that used to win all hearts. The Rev. Wyn Rhys is a Welshman, too, so the moody mascot ought to have been impressed.

So he seemed at first. Wagging his long beard, he listened quietly to the padre's little homily. But no sooner had Mr. Rhys turned his back, than unrepentant Taffy lowered his long horns, charged, and knocked the chaplain flat in the snow!

Let us hope that Taffy will see the error of his ways, and not have to be drummed out of the regiment.

Thanks from an unknown

BETTY NORRIS, of Sunningdale, Berkshire, is only nine; but she has learned that to be courteous is one sure way of making life a little easier for others.

She is the kind of girl who gives up her seat on a bus to old folk, cheerfully shifts up to make room, apologises if she accidentally bumps into someone, picks up parcels dropped by overladen passengers.

Politeness always pays; though, of course, Betty never expects reward. But it is pleasing, none the less, to record that Betty recently received a little token of someone's thanks in the shape of a book. There was nothing to show who had sent it, only a little note to say it was a reward for her courtesy on buses.

Power of a smile

Is it not a thing divine to have a smile which, none knows how, has the power to lighten the weight of that enormous chain which all the living in common drag behind them?

Victor Hugo

THINGS SAID

IN that darkest of all winters in American history, at Valley Forge, George Washington said: "We must not in so great a contest expect to meet with nothing but sunshine." With that spirit they won their fight for freedom. We must have that same faith and vision.

President Truman

IT is the parents' duty to shape the life of the child, and teachers must always remain the agents of the parents and never become the agents of the State.

Rt. Rev. J. Rudderham,
R. C. Bishop of Clifton

RESIST the temptation to say "Don't" to a child. Let us have no more of this "See what Willy is doing and tell him to stop."

Dr. Margaret Robinson,
Assistant County M.O. Middlesex

OUR country comes before our comfort, and patriotism before popularity.

Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe,
Home Secretary

ONE of the most remarkable things about our countrymen is the way they can adapt tradition to modern affairs.

Lord Brabazon

IN SAFE HANDS

This little story was told recently by the Archbishop of Canterbury:

DURING the blitz an old London lady refused to move from the top floor room, where she had lived for twenty years, to a safer place. Her explanation was: "I says my prayers to God every night and I goes to sleep. There's no need for us both to keep awake."

Thirty years ago

OF all the follies of ignorance that have made the world what it is, can any compare, we wonder, with the suggestion that we should enrich ourselves by cutting down education?

Is it to be imagined by any mortal man that ignorance in a nation can ever be economy? The waste of knowledge is truly the most terrible waste of all.

From the C N, January 28, 1922



OUR HOMELAND

The little Cornish fishing village of Mevagissey

With Pen in Hand

Mr. Alfred Fairbank, C.B.E., a distinguished expert on handwriting and author of the *Book of Scripts in the King Penguin series*, has written this article as an introduction to the C.N.'s fourth National Handwriting Test. For many years Mr. Fairbank has devoted his leisure hours to inspiring both young and old to improve their handwriting on the model of a period in which penmanship attained its highest standards of clarity and beauty.

To write well we require pen, ink, and paper, and these are all interesting things; but more important than the penman's equipment are the trails of ink left by the pen as it is moved by the hand. These trails when forming words are handwriting, and so we may think of writing as being, among other things, a record of the movements of the pen's point.

Handwriting, therefore, is a system of small motions, but the motions must be precise and agree with our ideas of the alphabet, and so we must not make an "n" like a "u" or a "g" like a "q."

Handwriting, of course, is much else. We do not write just to move a pen's point about on paper. When we cannot speak to our distant friends we may be able to write to them, for handwriting is a substitute for speech. In spite of the inventions of the typewriter, the telephone, radio, the dictating machine, and so on, it is still a widespread means of communicating messages and information, and of keeping records. Moreover, it is sometimes of great help to precise thinking.

As we write we make words that are differently formed in some way from those made by anybody else. The differences may be slight and not always easy to recognise, but they will be present and will increase as speed of writing increases. So, individuality finds expression.

We should see handwriting from yet another angle: it is a handicraft. When we have made a letter of the alphabet we have made a *thing*. If we copy a poem we have made an inscription. Each letter can have fine form and be a good design; a word can have rhythm; and the page can be a series of strips of pattern built downward into a column. This structure not only conveys the sense and meaning of sounds by symbols, but can also delight the eye by its rhythmic pattern and unity. One can be an artist-penman: that is, a calligrapher.

The idea of oneself as a calligrapher implies an interest in the tools and materials of the craft. A pen-nib is not a complicated tool, yet it is quite ingenious. Some pens have flexible points and some have an edge which makes thick and thin and gradations according to the direction of the stroke. The skilful penman is not likely to use a ball point which has no slit; he will, for example, use the pointed pen for copperplate or an edged pen for italic writing.

The paper he chooses will show the pen-character of his thick and thin to good advantage and not catch up his pen badly or soak up his ink. His ink will not be pale, for the whole purpose of handwriting is that it should be read, and dark inks are more suitable for a good standard of legibility.

Who likes the mumbler's way of talking? Who, then, likes mumbling in writing? It is indeed strange that some people are not in the least sensitive if their handwriting is difficult to read and, in a sense, mumbles. This is doubtless because they do not appreciate that it is discourteous to cause one's friends and others to struggle to read and perhaps fail to understand carelessly written words.

The good penman goes further than writing courteously. He feels it is friendly and generous to write a letter that will not only serve its purpose but will also give pleasure, so he finds interest in making an

artistic pattern of his words. That is, disliking mumbling and uncouthness, he aims at clarity and grace.

Handwriting is a mixing of letters of two alphabets in various arrangements we call words and sentences. The two alphabets are the capitals and the smaller letters which evolved many centuries ago from the capitals.

The capitals of today are either much like those the ancient Romans used, or adaptations of them. Of the small letters, b, d, f, h, k, and l have "ascenders" that go above the general height of letters, and f, g, j, p, q, y, and z have "descenders." These features are evident in an historically important script known as the Caroline hand which was developed at Tours, in France, with the support of Charlemagne and an Englishman named Alcuin of York, over a thousand years ago. The Caroline minuscule, a round, clear script, very legible and pleasing, is

the ancestor of all the small letters we are likely to see in a newspaper today.

When the scholars of the Italian Renaissance searched for forgotten classic writings they found the ancient authors' works copied in Caroline minuscules during the 9th to 12th centuries. So impressed were they that they reformed their own calligraphy. They admired the antique Roman capitals too.

Shortly afterwards, printing was invented, and in time the printers imitated and developed the Roman and italic hands which Renaissance calligraphers had evolved, and so preserved the letter-forms for us to use.

The italic handwriting spread to other parts of Europe; and in England the children of Henry VIII were taught it by Roger Ascham. C.N. readers may know how delightfully Elizabeth wrote in this style when a princess. The Italianate style, if with fashionable

Seguita lo esempio delle bre che pono ligarsi con tutte le sue sequenti, in tal modo cioè
aa ab ac ad ae af ag ah ai ak al am an
no ap ay ar as at au ax ay az

From the first printed writing-book, *La Operina*, by Ludovico Arrighi, published in Rome in 1522.

changes, has persisted. The styles of handwriting in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries were affected by the engraving of copy-books on copperplates, but with the development of printing processes through photography, writing-models no longer need be influenced by the engraving tool which scratches and cuts into a metal plate.

Today calligraphers, typographers, scholars, and others, are charmed by the Caroline hands and the Renaissance scripts that sprang from them, and, following the example set by the Renaissance scholars, they have reformed their hands as a result.

The C N National Handwriting Test of 1952

Awards Value £500

Over 1200 Prizes

THE BEE SAVES FOR THE FUTURE

THE SQUIRREL—HE SAVES TOO

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER has pleasure in announcing its fourth National Handwriting Test for schoolboys and schoolgirls—and invites schools and teachers throughout the country to co-operate.

The theme this year is National Savings, and the words to be written in the Test passage consist of a simple paragraph expressing the purpose and benefits of the National Savings Campaign. Each entrant has simply to copy the passage (on the Entry Form) in the style of handwriting taught at his or her school.

The competition is open to all full-time pupils of schools and colleges in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Eire who are under 17, and Entry Forms will be issued only through schools. Prizes totalling £500 in value will be awarded for the best entries.

To give all an equal opportunity, the Test is divided into THREE AGE GROUPS, with prizes in each for both pupils and schools. You can thus win for yourself and for your school! There will be 1200 other Prizes. Here is the full prize list:

GROUP A (for Pupils under 9)			GROUP B (Pupils of 9 to under 13)			GROUP C (Pupils of 13 to under 17)		
FIRST PRIZES—			FIRST PRIZES—			FIRST PRIZES—		
To the School	£25		To the School	£25		To the School	£25	
Prize-winning Pupil ..	£5		Prize-winning Pupil ..	£5		Prize-winning Pupil ..	£5	
SECOND PRIZES—			SECOND PRIZES—			SECOND PRIZES—		
To the School	£10		To the School	£10		To the School	£10	
To the Pupil	£3		To the Pupil	£3		To the Pupil	£3	
THIRD PRIZES—			THIRD PRIZES—			THIRD PRIZES—		
To the School	£5		To the School	£5		To the School	£5	
To the Pupil	£2		To the Pupil	£2		To the Pupil	£2	

200 Gold-Nibbed Fountain-Pens each engraved with the winner's name 1000 Prizes of Savings Stamps to the value of 5s.

ALSO 10,000 AWARDS OF MERIT

A Certificate of Merit will be awarded to the pupil who sends the best entry from each school not represented in the above prize list.

If you would like to win a prize for yourself as well as one for your school, show this announcement to your teacher and (unless the school has already applied) ask him or her kindly to complete the coupon here and send it in. Please note that entries in this competition must be

Monday, March 31. These, when completed, are to be sent in accordance with the competition rules printed on the Entry Form. (N.B.—It is regretted that this test cannot be extended to schools other than those in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Eire.)

To CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER, Competition Dept., C N
5 Carmelite Street, London, E C 4 (Comp).

Please send me (post free).....copies of the C N NATIONAL HANDWRITING TEST of 1952 Entry Forms for my pupils.

PRINCIPAL/FORM
MASTER or MISTRESS

School

School Address

This coupon may be posted under R.D. Stamp if sent unsealed

NOTE TO TEACHERS.

The Entry Form contains the Test Passage, space for the pupil's effort, and full rules and particulars. It is for issue only in answer to school applications. Teachers are asked to be good enough to assess their requirements as closely as possible, and fill in the total of forms needed on this application coupon, together with the other particulars. The supply will then be sent post free, to be handed out at school. (If desired a specimen entry form will be sent before the full request is made.) Last date for application for these forms is February 29.

DRILLING FOR STEAM

The hotel at Wairalei, New Zealand, is at present hardly the place for a restful holiday. Boreholes driven down into underground regions of boiling pumice are there letting off steam with a noise which is compared to the pulsating roar of an express train, and can be heard four miles away.

Engineers and scientists who have been experimentally tapping the vast buried supplies of steam in this area may now be within reach of their aim of using it to produce electric power.

Another borehole, more than 1100 feet deep, is being driven near the hotel to a depth where the temperature is more than twice the boiling point of water.

The drill, with its six tungsten carbide teeth, is lowered at the end of 20-foot lengths of hollow steel rod, and is driven round by a rig. A special fitting at the top of this hole will, it is hoped, prevent the steam and mud from blowing out. The liquid inside the 1100 feet of rod is boiling hot and the rod itself will burn a hand laid unwarily on it.

The surveyors are hoping to find more "dry" steam—the "wet" variety being heavily charged with water. But, wet or dry, it now seems likely that this vast natural steam-power can be made to drive plant to generate hundreds of thousands of kilowatts.

BOOKS FOR SAILORS

Nearly 250,000 books were sent to sailors last year by the Seafarers' Education Service and College of the Sea. The college also helped about 1500 seamen with studies.

The Service and College has a new home—Mansbridge House, 207 Balham High Road, London. It is in need of funds, and contributions can be sent there.

Steps to Sporting Fame



One of the most interesting personalities in the South African Rugby party whose final game in Britain takes place on Saturday, is Aaron "Okey" Geffin.



His countrymen call him "The Boot," a tribute to his amazing kick, which in all matches has brought him a total of more than 900 points in six years—few of them from converted tries. He is 6 feet 1, and weighs 16 stone.



Yet it was a bad kick which made him turn to Rugby from soccer. Playing in a cup-tie at Johannesburg as an under-16, he missed an open goal. Rugby was his game after that. At 19 he was well known as a goal-kicker.



Geffin came into top-class Rugby in 1945, and was playing for Transvaal within a year. He has won the particular admiration of school-boys, not only by his spectacular goals, but by his readiness to sign autograph albums.

HE PUT THE CONGO ON THE MAP

In the days when Africa was known as the Dark Continent, the unexplored regions were written down on the maps as "unknown territory." But brave explorers gradually filled in the blank spaces on the map, and not least among them was Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza, who was born just a century ago—on January 26, 1852—aboard a ship in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro.

Savorgnan de Brazza soon gave evidence of his love of travel by running away from home several times at an early age. But he was always found at the same place—down by the harbour watching the great sailing ships arriving from and sailing to foreign parts. So it was not surprising when, at the age of 19, he became an officer in the French Navy. (Although of Italian origin, he had been educated at Paris and at the naval college, Brest, and had adopted French nationality.)

It was while serving on the West African station that de Brazza de-

cided to explore inland. Leaving his ship he made two successive expeditions along tributaries of the Congo River. The first was undertaken in 1875 when, in collaboration with a naval doctor, Noel Ballay, he explored the Ogowe River, and discovered the Alima and Likona affluents of the Congo.

MEETING WITH STANLEY

His second expedition was made in 1880 at the request of the French Government. Making a rapid ascent of the Ogowe, he founded the station of Franceville on the upper waters of that river before pushing on to the Congo. Reaching Stanley Pool he entered into negotiations with Makoko, chief of the Bateke tribe, and that same year treaties were concluded which placed the territory of this warlike tribe under French protection.

De Brazza continued his journey down the Congo, and at Isangila on November 7 met the explorer H. M. Stanley, who was working

his way upstream and concluding treaties with the chiefs on behalf of the International Africa Association. Before returning to France in 1882 de Brazza spent about 18 months exploring the hinterland of the Gabun.

In 1883 he returned to the Congo to open up the new colony, and three years later he was called from retirement to investigate charges of cruelty to natives brought against officials of the Congo colony. His inquiry concluded, he sailed for France, but he died on his way home at Dakar, on September 4, 1905.

Rarely had West Africa known such a pacific conqueror. Savorgnan de Brazza knew not only how to win the friendship of the native peoples, but also the respect of the geographers.

His name is perpetuated in Brazzaville (formerly Nkouna) the capital of French Equatorial Africa, and there on January 26 a parade will be held to commemorate his birth 100 years ago.

HE THOUGHT HE WAS A COWARD

On this page we begin a picture-version of The Four Feathers, a famous story about a young man who was afraid of being afraid.

Harry Feversham is a character with whom most of us can sympathise. He belonged to what is sometimes called an "Army family." His ancestors had been soldiers, but he himself was a nervous, sensitive boy, and the knowledge of what was expected of him as "a Feversham" preyed on his mind.

Throughout his boyhood, and even when he grew up, Harry was tormented with the feeling that he was a coward at heart, and that if ever he had to face real danger he would disgrace his family.

His struggle to overcome his fear makes a colourful and thrilling tale. It is set in the period, towards the end of the last century, of the war of the British and Egyptians against the Khalifa, the tyrant who with his Dervishes ruled the Sudan.

The author of The Four Feathers, A. E. W. Mason, was among the celebrated novelists of this century. He died just over three years ago, and we are indebted to his executors for permission to give this version of his story.

GREEK HOME FOR KOREA ORPHAN

Kim Tson Tsoun is an eight-year-old North Korean orphan who has been taken to Greece by officers and soldiers returning there from the fighting in Korea.

When the North Koreans were driven out of Seoul this small boy was left behind. Greek soldiers adopted him, and in three months he knew their language well enough to be used as an interpreter. He became their mascot and will now make his home with a kindly Greek family.

THE FOUR FEATHERS—PICTURE-VERSION OF A. E. W. MASON'S GRAND STORY (1)

Harry Feversham, a sensitive, imaginative boy who had lost his mother, was brought up by his father, General Feversham, a stern old soldier who had fought in the Crimean War. All the Fevershams had been soldiers,

and the General took it as a matter of course that Harry would go into the Army too—he was "a Feversham." But Harry could never escape a great fear, the fear of being afraid. He dreaded that one day he might lose his nerve

and disgrace himself and his family. One evening the General gave a dinner to some of those who had been with him in the Crimea, and Harry, who was 14, was allowed to attend as a special birthday treat.



HARRY HERE WOULDN'T UNDERSTAND SUCH COWARDICE. HE'S A FEVERSHAM.



AM I THE ONLY COWARD OF THEM ALL?



THIS MEANS THE ORDEAL I HAVE ALWAYS DREADED



THAT'S ODD, MY NAME WAS ON THAT TELEGRAM.

The guests told battle stories, and Harry could almost see what they described, and hear the whistle of the bullets. Then his father told them of an officer who refused to perform a dangerous duty at Sebastopol. This officer left the Army and returned to England in dire disgrace. None of his friends would speak to him and in the end he shot himself. Harry could see himself in that officer's position.

He said goodnight and went out into the hall. Round the walls were portraits of his ancestors, all of them soldiers in the uniforms of different periods. They looked what they had been, hard as iron, with steel-blue inexpressive eyes; first-class fighting men. Harry, obsessed with his fear of being afraid, stood before them, reading his condemnation in their cold unflinching eyes.

Harry became an Army officer. One evening in 1882 he invited three brother officers to his London flat to celebrate his engagement to an Irish girl, Ethne. A telegram came from another of his friends, who had found out that Harry's regiment was going out to Egypt to fight. The sender asked him to tell Captain Trench. Harry said nothing. He was now faced with the reality of ordeal by battle.

Harry realised that, if he did not tell them now, the others would not know for some days that the regiment was going to Egypt. He could resign from the Army tonight, and they would never know the true reason. They would think Ethne had wanted him to. His fear of being afraid overcame him and he threw the telegram into the fire. But before it was burnt, Trench saw the words, "tell Trench."

Will the other officers discover Harry's secret? See next week's instalment

The Look and Learn Magazine, January 26, 1952

Grand new story by a famous author

THE BUCKINGHAMS AT RAVENSWYKE

The story so far

Juliet and Simon Buckingham have received a letter from their friend Charles Renislau, 15-year-old son of a Polish musician, who had just gone to live in an old house called Ravenswyke on the Yorkshire moors near Whitby. Charles asks Juliet and Simon to come and keep him company. He tells them of a mysterious house on the moors known as Eagle Hall, which is believed to be a secret research laboratory, and of how a strange man with very blue eyes nearly ran him down in a mist and then questioned him.

2. Scientist Missing

ON the evening before Juliet and Simon were due at Ravenswyke, Charles Renislau stood at the window of his room over the sturdy, stone-built porch of Ravenswyke House, and looked out across the moors.

He was glad that the Buckinghams were coming, for they were always good company. Although he had not seen them for a long time he knew that they would have plenty of fun together in Whitby.

The door opened and his mother came in.

"You haven't forgotten Mr. Marsdon is coming in for dinner, have you, Charles? You'd better put on a tie and a decent pair of trousers . . . Don't look so moody. I can't put up with two moody men in the house."

Charles laughed. "Sorry . . . How is Father? I've hardly seen him today. How's the new concerto?"

"Getting on, I think. He likes Mr. Marsdon because he appreciates music and he's glad your friends are coming tomorrow . . . You must be patient with him, Charles. He's only just getting used to being a husband and father again, and it's very difficult for him to forget the past."

CHARLES turned to the window again and nodded with a lump in his throat. It wasn't that he ever forgot, but just that sometimes he did not understand. He knew that his father had stayed behind in Warsaw in 1939 because he felt it was his duty to fight for his country. He knew, too, that he had been captured by the Germans and imprisoned, and later captured by the advancing Russians, and that for years after that he had been trying to escape.

Charles—and, indeed, everybody except his mother, who kept her hopes to herself—believed Alex Renislau to be dead during those terrible years, but the day came when his mother received a message through some underground movement and went to Switzerland. And to her there, after many weary weeks of waiting, came her husband—thin, scarred, and marked by the years he had lost, but still with the triumphant love of freedom lighting his tired eyes.

"I wish sometimes he'd tell us more about those lost years, Charles," his mother said, with her hand on his shoulder. "But I'm sure he will when he's ready . . . Don't be too long."

HALF an hour later Charles found his father standing in front of a log fire.

"Hallo, Charles. You're looking very respectable. I'm glad your friends are coming tomorrow. It's not very exciting for you up here in the wilds."

Charles grinned, and then the bell rang, so he went to the door. John Marsdon was there, a dapper little man with a shining, cheerful face.

"I must apologise right away for my daughter Felicity, Mrs. Renislau," he said as he came into

by **Malcolm Saville**

the room, "although I'm told she did send you a card yesterday. She seems to have muddled her dates and had a previous appointment in Whitby, but it was kind of you to ask her. By the way, Charles, she tells me that she met you up on the moor a few days ago—the day of the sea-roke, which is what we call these summer fogs up here."

"That's right, sir. She'd been for a walk the same as I had. That's the day I nearly got knocked down by a chap in a car. He asked me so many questions that I almost felt guilty about being there. I suppose he must be one of your people from the Hall . . . It's all right, Mum. I wasn't hurt and I just didn't think to tell you."

"Why did you think he was one of my men, Charles? This happened in the afternoon, I suppose?"

"That's right, sir. I reckoned

he must belong to the Hall because the road doesn't lead anywhere else. He was going jolly fast, anyway."

MR. MARSDON looked a little puzzled and then changed the subject. After dinner, when they were round the fire again with their coffee, he said suddenly:

"You want to be careful of those fogs, Charles. They come up very suddenly in the summer . . . I hope you're going to play to us, Renislau. I have plenty on my mind these days, and music on the radio is no substitute for the magic you can make."

That evening Alex Renislau played as if he had forgotten the past, and Charles, on a stool by the fire, looked up and saw that his mother's cheeks were wet.

Suddenly, with a sense of shock, he realised that his father had stopped playing and that the resulting silence was broken by an ugly knocking. He saw bewilderment and anger on his father's face, and then his mother said: "Somebody at the door. You go, Charles."

HE went and opened the door. Against the last lingering glow of a fiery sunset he saw the white, strained face of a girl.

Felicity Marsdon pushed past him.

"Couldn't you hear me, Charles? Why can't your father be on the telephone? Everybody ought to be. I've had to run miles. I've got to see my father at once."

Mrs. Renislau came out to greet her.

"Why, Felicity, what brings you here like this? We thought you were going to knock the house down. Come in."

The girl, who seemed hysterical and frightened, rushed across to Mr. Marsdon and grabbed his arm.

"Please, Daddy. I must speak to you at once. It's important and it's very private."

Felicity whirled round and they saw that her eyes were full of tears.

"I'm sorry to be so rude, but will you please excuse me if I speak to Daddy in the other room?"

Mr. Renislau got up from the piano and put a hand on his friend's shoulder.

"Don't worry about us, Marsdon. Take your girl into the dining-room and let her speak to you there. We'll have a cup of tea ready by the time you've heard it all."

"But I thought you were in Whitby, my dear," they heard Marsdon say, as he led her into the other room. "Why are you back so soon?"

CHARLES fetched the electric kettle, but long before the water was boiling Mr. Marsdon came back alone and closed the

Continued on page 10

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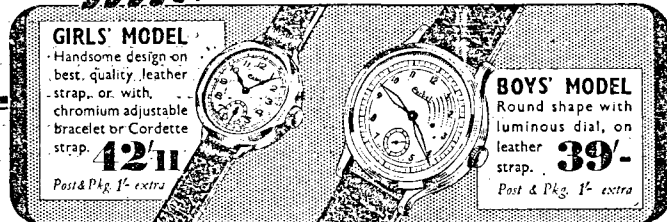
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- 2 Complete Wordsworth's line: "My heart leaps up when I behold . . ."
- 3 Perspicacity means—doggedness, doubt, or discernment?
- 4 What other names has the lapwing?
- 5 Where are the Blasket Islands?
- 6 What is the name of Fleet Street journalists' church?
- 7 In what sport is the Wightman Cup competed for?
- 8 Who painted the Mona Lisa?

Answers on page 11



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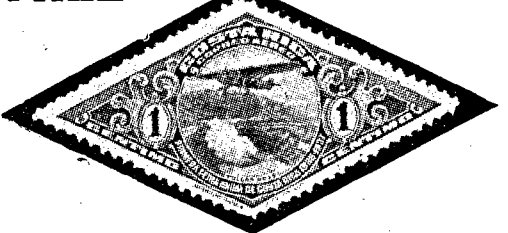
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SCHOOLBOYS OFF THE BEATEN TRACK

Schoolboy exploration has come to stay in Australia, as it has in this country. Every vacation dozens of enthusiastic boys set off for the lesser-known parts of the Commonwealth. And much of their enthusiasm is inspired by Mr. John Bechervaise, warden of the House of Guilds at Geelong College, Victoria.

Under his guidance before the last war the young explorers made trips to Lake Tarli Karng, on Tasmania's steep snow-capped Mount Wellington; to Rodondo Island, a granite pyramid a few miles off Wilson's Promontory, the southernmost tip of the Australian continent; and to Mount Conner, in Central Australia.

In 1946, after a nine-year stay in England, John Bechervaise returned to Geelong full of ambitious plans, and again took over the House of Guilds. Other expeditions followed.

Among many other trips in recent years one of the most memorable was the first ascent of Federation Peak, in the rugged wilds of south-west Tasmania. It extended over 18 days.

So keen are the boys on this

fascinating scheme that many public schools other than Geelong have taken it up. Boys of Knox Grammar School, Sydney, have recently made a trip to Central Australia, and pupils from St. Peter's College, Adelaide, have taken part in a geographical expedition to the north-western tip of their State.

The trips have taught much. A fine tradition of leadership has developed, and boys meet other boys of similar interests from other States.

Mr. Bechervaise is now organising a joint expedition from Geelong College, St. Peter's College, and the Kalgoorlie School of Mines to explore the caves of the Nullarbor Plain, midway between Perth and Adelaide, early this year.

The boys will be led by Captain J. S. Thompson, a master mariner who has studied the caves since 1935, when he made notable discoveries from the air. They will also have the guidance of lecturers from the School of Mines. A light canoe for use in the exploration of underground lakes will be part of the expedition's equipment.

The Buckingham at Ravenswyke

Continued from page 9

door behind him. He looked anxious and upset.

"I really am sorry about this, Mrs. Renislaus. Felicity's interruption was unforgivable, but she is rather upset and I must ask you to excuse us both now."

"But is anything seriously wrong?" Mrs. Renislaus said. "Surely you can both wait for a cup of tea."

Mr. Marsdon frowned and looked into the fire.

"I'm afraid not. Of course, I owe you some explanation for such rudeness, but I must ask you all—and especially you, Charles—to keep what I am going to tell you to yourselves."

"I think I mentioned that Felicity had arranged to go into Whitby this evening with a friend. This man is one of my most able scientists and the two have become friends, although Cartwright is at least twice her age. Felicity has just told me that Cartwright rang her up from the Hall this afternoon to explain that he was on a big job, which is true, and that he might find it impossible to keep their appointment. Felicity confesses that she over-persuaded him and told him that to save time she would call for him at his digs in the village."

"She waited there nearly an hour and then walked up the road to the Hall, hoping that she would meet him on his way down. The watchman at the Lodge told her that Cartwright had not left, and then, because he knew her, allowed her to go to his office, the door of which she found locked on the inside. She went back for the watchman who opened the office with his passkey. The window was open but there was no sign of Cartwright."

"I think I'd like to go and inter-

view the watchman at once, although I understand that the Hall and grounds have already been searched. I hope you will all come and dine with me next week . . . Thank you again. Goodnight."

WHEN the front door had closed the three Renislaus looked at each other until the kettle boiled over, and Charles said to his father:

"I don't know whether I'm specially dense, Father, but what is all the fuss about? I think Felicity is a ghastly girl and I can't think why anyone should want to take her out. I suppose that chap just changed his mind and cleared out with somebody else?"

"And climbed a high wall to do it instead of going out the usual way?"

"I'd forgotten that. Just exactly what do they do at Eagle Hall, Dad? I wish I knew."

Mr. Renislaus leaned back in his chair.

"I don't think I want to know, Charles. Whether the men working there under John Marsdon are working to make war or save peace I am not sure and I would not ask. Let us not worry about these mysteries. I am content to be able to call this place home, for this is still the best country in the world and I am very proud now to be called a British citizen."

Charles got up and sat on the piano stool.

"And we're proud of everything you do and have done, Dad. But you won't forget you promised to come into Whitby with me tomorrow to meet Juliet and Simon, will you?"

His father nodded. "I'm looking forward to it. It's time I had a day off."

To be continued

The Children's Newspaper, January 26, 1952

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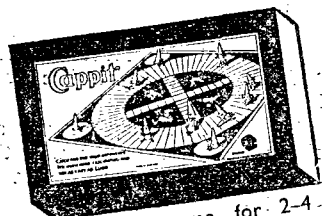
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The Children's Newspaper, January 26, 1952

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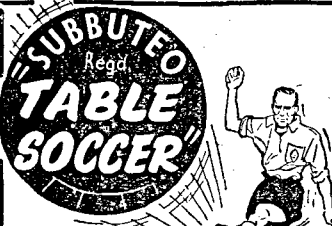
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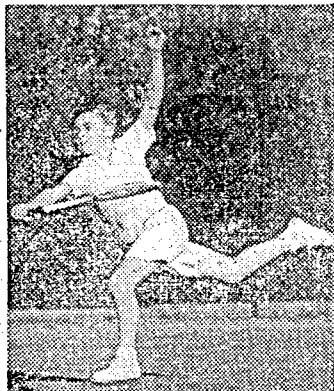
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SPORTS SHORTS

JOHN SAVIDGE, British shot putt champion, was asked to make six throws during a demonstration to boys. Although he had had no practice for three weeks, the burly Royal Marine sergeant exceeded 55 feet with four of the throws. His British record is 54 feet 5 inches.

The first Siamese Rugby team to play in Britain have one complaint—our cold weather. This is not surprising, for 80 degrees is the average temperature in Bangkok, where the game is thriving. On very cold days they wore yellow mittens when playing.

Graceful action



13-year-old Gerald Clarke seen in play during the recent Junior Tennis Tournament at Roehampton, London.

MR. CHARLES DE BEAUMONT, secretary of the Amateur Fencing Association and captain of our Olympic team, has been awarded the gold medal of the Order for Physical Education by the French Government for his services to international fencing. He is the first British fencer to receive this medal.

FRANCIS MATOSIC, Yugoslavia's most famous footballer, recently joined Bristol City as an amateur. Matosic, who has 30 international caps, has been released by his own club for one year to study the British style of play.

STAMP NEWS

A NEW American stamp commemorates Betsy Ross, who made the first Stars and Stripes.

JAIME FERRAN CLUA, discoverer of the cholera vaccine, is to be honoured by a new Spanish stamp.

The Crawford Medal, highest international award for philatelic research, has been presented to Mr. D. R. Stevenson of Edinburgh for his work on the triangular stamps of the Cape of Good Hope.

Four new stamps will be issued in Switzerland in February to mark a centenary of telecommunications. They will feature telegraph, telephone, radio, and television.

YOUNG QUIZ—Answers

- 1 Sir Francis Drake.
- 2 A rainbow in the sky.
- 3 Discernment.
- 4 Peewits, or green plovers.
- 5 Off the west coast of Southern Ireland.
- 6 St. Bride's.
- 7 Lawn Tennis.
- 8 Leonardo da Vinci.

The Springboks will play their final match in Britain next weekend, when they meet the Barbarians at Cardiff. They have played delightful Rugby during the past four months and have won the four Internationals.

ROGER BECKER, 17-year-old shipping clerk from Croydon, celebrated his recent selection as a member of the London tennis team to play in Paris, by winning both the Under-18 and Under-21 titles at the L.T.C. junior championships at Roehampton. In Roger Becker and Robert Wilson (junior champion at Wimbledon) England has two really promising players.

SPRINTER John Wilkinson, Oxford University medical student, will shortly commence serious training for his determined effort to gain a place in our Olympics team. During the Christmas and New Year vacation, he has been working as a builder's labourer as an aid to developing his physical condition. Our athletes are certainly taking their preparations for the Olympics seriously.

TONY JORDAN, 17-year-old student farmer, from Caldy, Cheshire, is one of the finest young badminton players developed in this country since the war. In the recent All-England junior championships at Wimbledon he was triumphant in the singles, doubles, and mixed doubles. Altogether he played 14 matches without losing one game. He is also the North of England junior champion. Ursula Smith, 17-year-old Kent schoolgirl, retained the girls' singles and doubles titles, which she won last year.

JIMMY GOOCH, young Wembley speedway rider was a last-minute selection for the winter tour of Australia, but he fully earned his place in the England team for the first Test match, at Sydney. Jimmy learned to ride a motor-bike while serving with the B.A.O.R., and not until the 1950 season did he become a speedway rider.

CHESS CHAMPION AT 14

In the Dupré Chess Tournament at Brighton, 14-year-old David Springgay tied for the first place with R. Teff, aged 18, who is studying law at King's College, London University. They share £150 in prize money.

David, who took up chess about two years ago, was in the competition for the first time, but he had had a year's experience of playing in Sussex's men's teams.

His success came after he had written an essay at school on what he would do if he won the tournament. His teacher's comment was: "You have not given this sufficient thought. You might win it one day."

TYPING ON METAL

A new form of typewriter prints directly on metal, not paper.

It is used for marking out nameplates, and so on, and can be used either to print on the surface or emboss the metal like a stencil. It is electrically-controlled.

IN THE ALLEY WAY BY THE BANK THEN AT 11-0 SHARP!

BANK BANDITS!

THE BANK EH? RIGHT, WE'LL BE READY FOR THEM

AND GEOFF—DON'T FORGET AGAIN WHAT YOU'VE GOT TO BRING!

ALL RIGHT, COME OUT THE GAME'S UP!

HAVE YOU BROUGHT IT THIS TIME GEOFF?

OUR C.E.B.S. CLUB SAVINGS. WE ALL HAVE OUR BADGES AND OUR PAYING-IN BOOKS

HEY WAIT A MINUTE!

GOSH! I DO FEEL A FOOL

TO THE SECRETARY C.E.B.S. CLUB

Please enrol me as a Full C.E.B.S. Club Member. I enclose shillings to start my Club Savings Account.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

DATE OF BIRTH.....

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The Famous "Rambler" Binoculars—not a toy but a wonderful instrument with excellent magnification and individual eye piece focussing. Just what you need for camping, hiking, sailing, plane spotting, train spotting, bird watching, theatres and sports of all kinds. In beautifully moulded lightweight plastic, complete with lanyard. **Only 6/11.**

Send 7/6 cheque, P.O. or cash for immediate delivery. Full money refunded if not delighted and returned to us within 7 days of receipt.

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commemorating the 100th anniversary of the death of the famous Bandiera brothers. Together with **GRAND FREE PACKET OF 25 WORTH WHILE STAMPS.** Don't miss this amazing offer. Send 3d. today for bargain Approvals.

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THE NEW HOBBY—CHEESE LABEL COLLECTING.

Everyone is collecting Cheese Labels—it's the latest rage from America! **START NOW**—and you will have more than your friends! 26 different bumper packets of 30 different labels available at 2/6 each. (4 for 9/6). **Postage Strictly Extra on All Items.**

Cigarette Cards: 100 different Clean 2/8. Pirates set 1/9. Ships set 1/6. Hobbies set 1/3. Flowers set 1/9. Albums 1/- and 2/-. Catalogue of 1,500 sets 9d. 4 diff. sets 4/3.

ARTHUR CRAVEN & CO.—The Hobby Dealers—46 Station Parade, Harrogate.

SAFEGUARD YOUR DOG FOR LIFE

against loss with this medallion specially engraved for each member of the Lucky Dog Club.

Guaranteed treatment in emergency. Free advice on all dog problems. Holiday accommodation list. Useful Owner's Handbook.

Every membership fee helps to carry on the great work of

CANINE DEFENCE

National Canine Defence League
8 Clifford Street, London, W.1.



THE BRAN TUB

UNHAPPY ENDING

UNCLE had just learned that his niece's pet dog had died.

"What did the poor thing die of?" he asked his young niece in kindly tones.

"Er—oh dear, I forget now; but it was nothing serious."

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

SABLE RASCALS. As the children emerged from the Big-woods into the meadow, a large black bird flapped heavily away. "A raven!" exclaimed Ann.

"No, it was a carrion crow; ravens are much bigger—about 26 inches long," said her brother Don. "I wish there were ravens around here."

"Well, I don't," remarked Farmer Gray, overhearing. Don. "To watch them performing their antics in the air is certainly a grand sight, but they are no friends of the farmer. Ravens eat carrion, fruit, grain, grubs, small animals and birds, but unfortunately they include chicks and even lambs in this diet."

Riddle-my-town

IN last, not in first;
In break, not in burst;
In bright and in shine;
In eat, not in dine;
In lengthy and short—
A Scottish seaport.

Answer next week

BEDTIME CORNER

Farmer Tom's three friends

STRANGE and exciting things can happen on a farm, as Connie found when she stayed with Uncle Tom this winter. There was the exciting affair of Uncle's three strange friends, for instance.

Connie could not understand how he could regard as his friends Billy the Barn Owl, with his horrid screeching, Saar the Stoat, with his fierce pointed face, and Wendy Weasel, who moved like a snake on her short little legs. But he did.

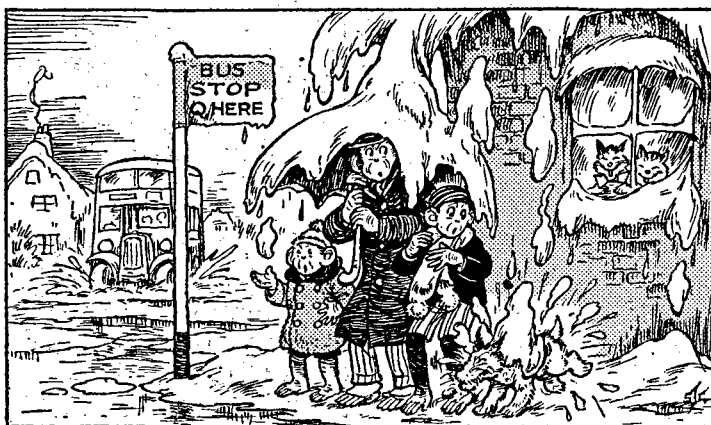
"They don't look at all friendly to me," said Connie. But Uncle only said, "Wait and see!"

Well, she did not have long to wait. For it happened that, as the days grew colder and food was scarcer out in the countryside, a band of robber rats grew tired of searching for meals.

"Why should we bother when Farmer Tom's barns are full of food we can easily steal?" cried the Leader.

"We'll go to the farm to-night!" declared the others.

SNOW JOKING MATTER, THOUGHT JACKO



The snow in Jackotown was beginning to thaw, but Father Jacko still insisted on carrying his umbrella about with him, saying that there might be more snow yet. It proved to be a wise policy, for while Father, Jacko, Baby, and Bouncer were waiting for a bus, a few drops from an overhanging roof of a nearby house were taken by Father as the beginning of a fresh fall. So, up went his umbrella. Swoosh! The threatened fall came. "That's the heaviest we've had this year," said Jacko. Bouncer certainly thought so!

Mixed Audience

SAID a merry old farmer named Walker:

"I'm determined to be a good talker."

I preach every day

To my old dappled grey,

Seven cows, sixteen sheep, and a porker."

ALMOST RIGHT

TEACHER had just asked Betty what a synonym was. Betty thought hard for a few moments, then said: "A word you use when you can't spell the other one."

MAXIM TO MEMORISE

TROUBLE has a way of seeming smaller if we face it boldly.

NOT WELCOME



Who is this man so calm and bold
Who stands there in our yard?
He doesn't seem to feel the cold
Although it's freezing hard!
I've barked, and barked, and barked
all day
But he just will not go away!

CHAIN QUIZ

Solutions to the following clues are linked together, the last two letters of the first being the first two of the second, and so on.

1. French airman (1872-1936) who founded the first aeroplane factory in France and was the first person to fly the English Channel.

2. Canadian capital, situated on a river of the same name; its chief industry is centred in its lumber-mills, to which the timber is floated down the river in great log rafts.

3. Small Hertfordshire town to which, in Cowper's well-known poem, John Gilpin's horse carried him willy-nilly; its famous Great Bed is a giant four-poster.

4. Capital of Iceland, founded in 874 on a fine natural harbour; the town's hot water supply comes from geysers (natural hot springs) some miles away.

Answer next week

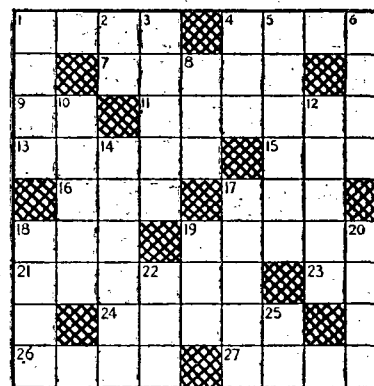
Crossword Puzzle

READING ACROSS. 1 Wan. 4 At a distance. 7 Unaccompanied. 9. Royal Academician (abbrev.). 11 Goes in. 13 Track. 15 Song. 16 Arrange. 17 Resting place. 18 Hill. 19 Weird. 21 Vegetables. 23 Alternative. 24 Assisted. 26 Tarnished. 27 Tattered.

READING DOWN. 1 Piece. 2 French for the. 3 Choose. 4 Busy little insect. 5 Antenna. 6 Red. 8 Single. 10 Willful destruction by fire. 12 Wireless. 14 Helps. 15 Set upon. 18 Related. 19 Finish. 20 Old name for Ireland. 22 Viscous liquid. 25 Perform.

Answer next week

The Children's Newspaper, January 26, 1952



DOUBLE MEANING

The two missing words are pronounced the same, but have different meanings. What are they?

"I HOPE you like the — I've picked."

Said Jill. "It's rather bright."

"Quite nice," replied Jack absently,

"It's going to — tonight."

Freeze, freeze.

RIDDLE IN RHYME

My first's a pretty evergreen,

My second is a German wine.

My whole's a flower straight and tall,

Whose head tops many a garden wall.

Answer next week

Contrary Mary

THERE was a young land-girl named Mary,

Whose actions were very contrary. She dug up the lawn,

Turned the cows in the corn,

And penned all the pigs in the dairy.

Dry Cleaned

JIMMY had made his first visit to the hairdresser, and the electric clippers had been brought into use. When he got home his father said: "Hallo, son, did you like your haircut?"

"Yes," said Jimmy, "it was all right; but I didn't see why the man had to use a vacuum cleaner on my neck."

Repetition

AN absent-minded gentleman was borrowing a volume from the library for the third time. The librarian was prompted to ask: "Is that a good book?"

"Yes, it is," replied the forgetful one, "though the author is inclined to repeat himself."

The end

THE end leaf on a branch of a tree is always the last to form and the last to fall.

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Beheaded Word. Swing, wing, gin
Riddle-my-town. Blackpool
Chain Quiz. Trollope, Perth, Thisbe, Bessemer





There's lovely honey in

OWBRIDGE'S

LUNG TONIC

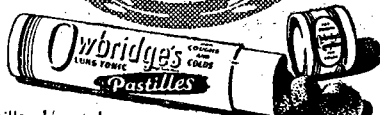
Ask Mother to give it to you next time you get a cold or a cough



1/7
PER BOTTLE
FAMILY SIZE
3/11



There are also a few sugar-coated pastilles for very good boys and girls



★ Pastille. 1/- a tube